THE EVENING TEIFGRAP

THIRD EDITION

ARMY OF POTOMAC.

THE LATE REPULSE.

EFFECTS ON FUTURE OPERATIONS.

ADVANTAGES ACCRUING TO REBELS

OUR LOSSES IN LATE ATTACK

FLAGS OF TRUCE REFUSED

BY THE ENEMY.

Special to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, August 2.-Advices from the Army of the Potomac have been received up to ten o'clock yesterday morning. The unsuccessful attempt on the lines of Petersburg has been succeeded by a lull, which will probably last for some time, and excludes the hope of any great military operations for some

In Northern Virginia we shall doubtless have a series of minor operations, with a view to be expulsion of the invading force from the valley of the Shenandoah. Meauwhile the fallure of Saturday last will have encouraged Lee to make still bolder demonstrations in this vicinity-Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Energetic measures, however, have been taken to meet these designs; and although details of the amount of force in the vicinity are not allowable, it is not improper to say that we have on the lines covering Washington, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, a force equal in itself to an army. Such appears to be the military aspect of affairs both in the East and West.

On Monday morning an informal application was made to the enemy by the Medical Director of the 9th Corps for a truce to bury the dead between our lines and those of the enemy, and to supply the wants of such of our wounded as still remained there.

The enemy demanded a formal application from General Meade to General Lee. Such an application was conveyed by Major Lydee of Burnside's staff. The result of this application has not yet transpired. Our losses in Saturday's fight have not been definitely ascertained yet.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, August 2-Despatches from headquarters of the Army of the Potomac to July 31. 9 P. M., say that the exact losses in the hattle of yesterday have not been officially ascertained, but as near as can be judged, will foot up shout twenty-five bundred, not including the missing, and many believe the figures will turn out to be larger.

In the hospitals of the 9th Corps, the let Division has 206; the 2d Division, 307; the 3d Division, 341; the 4th Division (colored), 628; basides a large number lying on the field, between the lines, who cannot be got off.

The 18th Corps lost nearly 300 men, while Turner's Division, of the 10th Corps, had nearly 400 killed and wounded. A flag of truce was sent out to the enemy to-

day for the purpose of getting the remain-ter of the field, but it was refused, the reason not beling given. General Butler also sent a flag of truce from

his lives to-day, which was also refused, the officer giving no reason except his orders, which were peremptory, not to receive a flag under a tv circumstances.

They also refuse to exchange papers, and the men are so closely watched by their officers that they have no chance of exchanging, though they are always willing to do so.

There must be some good re son for this, and many believe their line is very weak, while others think they have some extensive move on foot, and are a raid of is becoming known to us.

The raid into Pennsylvania may be the reason and they wish to keep it as quiet as possible. All the wounded that have been brought in are being well cared for, the medical arrangements being The lines of the two armies are about the same

as before the battle, and picket firing has been matanily kept up since its termination. The number of prisoners captured and brough in was 252, the highest rank among them bring s captain. They are a healthylooking set of men, but their dress presents the usually dirty and

ragged appearance. The reports sent yesterday morning that the olored troops had captured an entire brigade had no foundation in fact, every prisoner taken

having been brought in by white men. The following officers, mostly enoured from General Honter's command in the Shones tosts raffey on May 20, came into our lines yester day, having escaped from Lynchburg on the 19th and made their way here :-

M. V. Street, 1st N. Y. Cavalry, J. H. Anderson, 1st N. Y. Cavalry, P. S. Reader, 5th Va. (Union) Cavalry H. Pennimso, 1st Maryland Infactry.

LATER.

A Flag of Truce Allowed. Later advices from Headquarters up to 7 o'clock A. M., of August 1, says :- "A flag of trace !now prevailing, and a party have gone out t bury the dead, and bring off the wounded. "The number is represented as being quite

large. Union Prisoners at Lyuchburg. The following, with a large number of others, still remain confined at Lynchburg, and are suffering much from want of proper food.

Capian R. C. Fittchinson, Sh. Mauschinsetts Voluntier infantry, sconned.
Castapa A. Hear, 28th Oals Volunteer Infantry, wounded, Captain S. D. Sadden, Sh. New York Heavy Artillery, Lieutenant Lewis Eth Penns Ivania Cavairy, Lieutenant J. A. Hedd, Ist Maryland Artillery, Lautenant H. S. Hamilton, 18th New York, Lieutenant H. S. Hamilton, 18th New York, Lieutenant A. C. Pickenfaugh, 6th Western Virginia Lavairy.

warr.
Licotenant Emery, 3d Massachusetts Cavalry, wounded.
Licotenant Hurns, 1sh, New Jersey Infantry.
Craphin Humpireys, 2d Massachusetts Cavalry.
Licotenant G. W. Crout, 1oids Pennsylvania Infantry.
Licotenant A. S. Harrington, 18th Connecticut Infantry.

ry etch.
A. C. Haafings, 7th Pennsylvania Reservon,
Lieutenant J. W. Yoor, 8th West Virginia Gavalry,
Lieutenant C. H. Long, 1st P. H. B.,
Lieutenant W. H. Mathewy, 1st P. H. B. They were nearly all captured, on the 20th of June, in the Shenandoah valley.

Markets by Telegraph,

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

CREAT BATTLE BE-FORE PETERSBURG.

CAUSE OF THE REPULSE. OUR SPECIAL REPORT WHOLE REGIMENTS CUT TO PIECES.

GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF ENGAGEMENT

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

In the Finice Berone Perensection, July 30, via Washington, August L.—The long-talked of, long-hoted-at, patiently-waited-fir, and feasily successful springing of a mine, under a Rebel forthick son, was accomplished this morning at daybreak, causing almost as mach surprise in our ranks, where it was not expected, as it must have caused among the snamy's.

Lest some of your readers may not understand the principle of mining, I will simply state it consists in running an excavation or burrow through the ground to a point directly undernest the

the ground to a point directly underteath the ground to a point directly underteath the work to be blown up. Having so burrowed to the proper point, the size of the excitation is in creased to the expacity required. Such an amount of gappowder as will be requisite to blow up the work overhead is then placed to this re-ceptacle, a train or fuse is laid to the mouth or starting place, and when ready this is igneed, the

ploding it, and utterly destroying anything In this instance the fortification blown up was

In this instance the fortification blown up was five hundred feet from and opposite Harmite's centre divisit, commanded by General Patter, contained in pieces of artiflery, and was held by the 18th South Carolina Voinnteers.

As hear as I can under tand, the reason for demolishing this work was that it would prove a great obstacle to an assaulting party were an affact to be made on what was otherwise deemed to be the enemy's salent point. The removal of this obstacle, then, was only part of a grand programme for the capture of this position the desiruction of the fort being complete, our troops were to rush over its roles, and by a victorial assault, cut the centre of the enemy's second like of works, situated on the crest of hills beyond, and

cut the centre of the enemy's second lies of works, situated on the creat of hills beyond, and thus force them to benden at least the works in our immediate front; but fate, or the great gass, or an alliance of the two, proved too powerful, and we were unsuccessful.

As a preliminary, we have done considerable manouvring the past week, endeavoring to weaken this front by drawing men from it for the protection of other points; and if a report that they have but three divisions on this side of the Appomatex river be true, I think we must have succeeded very effectually.

And, again, if it is true that the improgrability of the enemy's lines is a proven fact, I suppose the

of the enemy's lines is a proven fact, I suppose the artillery firing of which I speak in this morning's desparch as having been almost uncessing the language.

seeps on as naving been almost uncessing during the hight, may be termed another preliminary, serving, as it must have done, to anney the eventy, and consequently leave him in a worse condition for the succeeding speek.

In pursuance of the order of attack, the 1st, 21, and 4th Divisions of the 9th Corps were maked opposite the doomed fort, the 1st, under Gaueral Leelle, being the assaulting column, superrich by the 2d, while the str hought and the case.

by the 2d, while the 4th brought up the rear. The latter division, it will be remembered, is composed entirely of colored regiments.

All being in readines, the 14th New York Beavy Artelery crouching close to our works, ready to spring out at the signal, fire was apulled to the free, and shortly after four o'clock a duil rembling explosion, a terrific quaking of the each, and a sudden belouding of the structure in the vicinity of the fort, told our mea the sphere in the vicinity of the fort, told our men the time was arrived when they should start to the

attack.

Awy bounded the 14th, followed by the remainder of the division. Fiercely opened the Robel artillery on them. As hersely was their fire replied to by our gunners, and amid this inferred din, and the yet most tied dus, our grave-oldiers teached the edge of the crares formed by the explosion, ore the assonished enemy had recovered from the omission into which they had been thrown. Some who were evidently paraded to account for the strange doings were taken in rischers; but those who realized the facts of the calculate a scape of as except day of the calculater. the case escaped as speedily as possible.

The speciacle presented in the crater would have a wed most men; but our soldiers are inneed.

o s enes of horror, and are but slightly affected form, and about fifty feet long, were to be seen form, and about fifty feet long, were to be seen men, mangled, dusty, and stunned; limbs, arms, fiet, and heads of men protrading through the every sin the earth, mixing up with fragments of spinnared and half buried implements of

To say the trath, our men had but little time to moralize. There was work before the n drad must be buried, the wounded dragged fr premature graves, and two pieces -all that were visible of the original complement of six pieces of artillery—must be exhaused; being per-ise, they could be used against the enemy, who were busity engaged throwing one and shall spains them from such pairs as covered this pains them from such pairs as covered this

Details quickly performed these duties, while the situating columns were resformed for the assault on the elemy's second or rear line of works. The firmation being completed found them in much the same position in column as when they left our works. Presently kne order "Forward" was sounded, and as the infantly may be designed to select the element. art of their own lines. may hed quickly towards the cosmy, two gans, served from the crater, told the fact that the Rebelgious had been turned against their late

Onward moved the attacking column through Opward moved he attacking column through a heavy fire—a fire each moment ber using but er, as heretofore unseen ha teness opened on them from front and fleak. Still onward, and still more galling became that berria of free, which, now that they maked their destination, ous poured on them tron all points—from front, trem ray, from right, from left.

It soon became apparent that the works could not be taken at that charge, that free works already repulsed, and must retire. So they turned, felt back slowly for awhile, mande I their pace, moved quicker and quicker, until, getting to some extra a without range of some of the nat

some extent without hings of some of the bat to some extrat without mage of some of the hat teries, their pice sub-id d into a walking tim. The 4th Division colored troops having been macrive to this time, were ordered to the charge. They started west, but arriving near the comen ratios of the, send it too warm, and besitted. Their officers charged them on; they mived a finite further forward, again faltered, were again urged to go forward by their officers; still they lattered; entreates turned to threats; but both were alite useless.

they sattered; entreates turned to threats; but both were althe useless.

Gradually turning, the men retreated pell-mail to the rear, and, becoming mixed up with the white troops, bad liked to have created a path. Had they been attacked at this moment, as they were shortly afterwards, there is no saying what the coassequences might have been; but they could scarcely have failed to be very disastrons.

And was the same proportional his discourance. As it was, the enemy procrastinated his access to our advantage, allowing us to fully straighten out our diverse and otherwise prepare for his attact. Then on he came, yi-yi-ning consideraty. As in our case, kowever, they were completely foiled, and notwithstanging he repeated his exertions, it was to always meet the same fate.

Our troops were finally ordered to retire within our own works, which they did in good order.

or own works, which they did in good order teneral Harranti's Brigade of General Wilcox's Division remaining within the crater to cover the rear. The enemy uow thinking he had some game sure, attacked Harrmant with great violence, but was bloodily repulsed. The remainder of our forces having arrived within shelter of our works, General Hartmant, you strength to the control of th werks, General Hartranti now attempted to fol-low with his brigade, and for the first time da-tected that he was in great danger of being bagged by reason of the enemy having craftly inspedded his road. By equal cuming, however, he suc-ceeded in extricating the greater portion of his troops, although he could not save his entire com-mand. His loss in prisoners will not prove have.

large, however.

General Bartlett, of Ledlie's Division, a new appointee, happening to be with his brigade, was captured by the enemy. It will be remembered that General Bartlett lost a leg at Port Hudson, and used a false one: that being broken in the last melec, rendered it impossible for this gallant young general to move—hence his capture.

Thus ended this first mining operation and

Thus ended this first mining operation and attack against the enemy's works. If it effected nothing cise, it developed the strength of the Rebel works at the point where the attack was

Rebel works at the point where the attack was made. Our losses are not as large as those of the Rebels. It is estimated that in the crater alone upwards of two hundred and fifty of them were killed outright, most of them being buried allve. All our wounded were brought within our lines, and many prisoners.

We were unable, however, to bring on the captured artiflery. It was used with good effect against the enemy while it was in our hands, though since the fighing ceased yesterday a most ominous silence has prevailed. The weather is excessively het again.

BENTUCKY MILITARY ITEMS.

THE EXECUTION AT HENDERSON, Some time since General Burbridge, commanding this district, issued an order that for every Union ections anothly guerillas two of the Robel prisoners in our hands should be put to death. The killing of Poole is too fresh in the minds of our readers to need repetition here. John P. Powell and William Thompson, belonging to the Rebel army, were selected and sent to Henderson, to be shot in retaliation for the killing of Poole.

of Pools.

The amen have only been about six weeks in the Reberservice, and are from Davies county. Kentacay. They are young men, Powel about twenty-lirred, and Thompson between eigeneen and twenty years of age. These men were publicly executed at Hemicrson on Friday morning, in obedience to the order of General Barbridge. We have been mable to learn any of the desired. have been unable to learn any of the details of the execution. of the execution,

Saturday the commander of the Rebel forces sent the following order to the citizens of Hen-

derson:—

Headquartess Syrent and Soren's Conrederate of Henderson:—Ou presently two Confederate soldiers were shot to death in the streets
of your ciry. They died instantly. They condemined, their entire command condemned, as
earnestly as any entire of Kentucay, the woulding of Mr. James E. Hankin, and the plundering in
your ciry. But they are gone, and their mirrior
is another crime added to the damnable entsions
of the despection that rules you. We are Confederate soldiers. We fight for the liberties our the despotism that rules you. We are Con-cerate soldiers. We fight for the liberties our res bequeathed us.

we have not made, nor will we make, war upor we have not made, nor will we make, war upon citizens and women. Let not your people be excited by any further apprahene on that we will disturb the peace of your community by the arrest of Union men, or any interference with them, unless they place themselves in the attitude of combatants. Such conduct would be cowardly, and we scorn it. We are in areas to meet and battle with middown over the property of the conduct would be considered with a side of the conduct would be considered. meet and battle with soldiers—not tyrannics pro-citizens and frighten women and children. We move with our lives in our hands. We are fight-ing not for booty, our for lineary; to distantiall our loved Southern and from the horrible despo-tism under which it has bied and suffered so

and men, even it what are denominated "Southern sympathizers" be arrested by the tyrants that lord it over you. We would seem to retainst by arresting Union men who had not complicity in the matter, but our retaliation will be upon soldiers. Let not the non-combarants of your community be further excited by any fear that we will disturb them; all Usion men who may have left home on our account may safely return. In war soldlers should do the fighting.

The brave sons of our beloved land, so fur have triumphantly resisted the cruei cruside o Northern vandals; and we trust in God that sheour "Divie"—may soon stand forth before the world a reorganized Republic—the grave of patriots and the home of freemen.

L. A. Syrenx, Col. Commanding, C. S. A.
R. B. L. Sorny, Lieutenant-Colonel.

J. WALKER TAYLOR, Of Maj. Gen Buckber's Com., C. S. A.

The Hundred-Day Men and the Draft. The Albany Frening Journal of Saturday

with Governor Seymour, to whom he detaited the result of his visit to Washington, and in de-cision come to by the War Department on the enion come to by the War D-partment of the quasiton at Issue. The expectation now is, from the visit just concluded, that there will be new organization of various milita regiments, and their prompt departure for Washington. Goverior Seythour, it is stated, with issue a circular in a few days, which will convey to the public all the information they desire relative to the exemption of the hundred-day men from the heat?

The following is the answer of the War Dopartment to the procest made by General Sand-

rord:-"WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, July 26, 1864.—Major-General Charles W. Sandford, communiting New York State Militia : General commanding New York State Militar - General: By direction of the Secretary of Wir, I inclose to you a copy of the opinion of the Solicitor of the War Department upon the subject reterrol to in your letter to the Secretary, who directs me to say that he coincides in the views of the tay taken by the Sell-iter, and that should any of the New York initials massered into service under the recent call of the President be drafted walks in the service, and claim exemption on that ground, the case will be determined in accordance will be the tenor of the act of Congress as in-terpreted by the Sonelter in the aforesaid opinion.

"The Secretary further directs me to say that, the regain of o conceives it unnecessity for the Department o make any order on the subject until some laim or real controversy shall arise.

"I am, General, very respectfully, your obelient servant.

dient servant, C. A. Dana, "Assistant Secretary of War."

The Fighting Strongen of England, According to the London Spectator, which do votes an elaborate article to the subject, the available fighting strength of Eucland is small. Nomand against are \$4.000 regular troops, 102,000 millips, and 160,000 volunteers, but really not more than 50,000 are available for foreign service and of those but 20,000 would be troops of

the line. The Spectator adds —
"Even allowing that the middle and volunteers would suffice to defend forest Britain—and it would be madness to leave them to themselves ansupported by regular troops—there would still remain freeand to be garrisoned, and the depos to be taken into account. In practice no general abowe sulso a positionn would, unless the comtry were in extremis, leave Ireland without gardson of 20,000 med, or remove the Guards, of an equivalent force, beyond the Units of Great Britain. This is a deduction of 32,000 men to begin with, and if we remined a reasonable proportion between the different arms of the every counted, for instance, as we aught to do, five men of the line to one of every other arm, the country has scarcely a force of 40,000 men available to meet a sudden foreign demand. It could n and nuch more than that number, for instance to defenu Denmark, or prevent the invasion : Bol and, or resist the supersation of Bolgium. "All this while the country is paying, to emplo-

"All this while the country is paying, to employ round numbers and rath r understate the case, £14,000,000 sterling a year for the main enance of its army. That is, in other words, it is paying £166 a year for every regular soldier now employed on the garrions of Great Britain and treiand, every soldier retined at home cosing on an average the heep of eight agricultured labourers or three childed artisans, be nimedified being all the while strictly a non-producer—1 being who if he does not defend we have being who, if he does not defend us, is not only a loss but a nuisance. Whenever tals expense is put before the department, the regular habit is to deny the facts, to quote the whole number of the army upon the mustar-roit, and the whole amount of cash voted for its amport, and assert point-blank that every soldier costs, when departments optimate barres. when departments, or insuce horses, experiments and every other expense are included, about £10 and every other expense are included, about £100 a year, that it has always been so, and that it will ismain so to the end of time. That estimate presupposes that a soldier must cost about £2 a week—his cost as a laborer in his cuttage being, say is, a week—or the highest average rate paid to the skilled workman, in itself a large domand upon the credibity and the purses of British taxpayers. In reality, however, the demand is much greater for the estimate is not be rectained. greater, for the estimate is made up entirely with out regard to the Indian budget, which bears the whole expense of the Indian army, wages, departments, ordnance, clothing, transport, and depots which in fact absorbs nearly one-half the army as completely as if it were a foreign country. There remain the colonies, which, in obsdience partly to real necessity and partly to excessive eluctance to irritate the colonists, we still garri-son at our own expense, but taking the force en-ployed for their defense at 25,000 mea, we still spend more than £14,000,000 on £10,900 soldiers. or £135 per man. Meanwhile the Emperor of the French retains the control of 600,000 men, all available for foreign service, all more or less fit for duty, and more or less thoroughly trained, for £13,000,000 sterling or £65 a man. He controls Europe for half the money it takes to make our skulking clearly visible to the world, and he all the whife has to pay the officers, to whom we

sell commissions at a price which leaves their pay a very moderate interest on the money in-—A boy thirteen years old, in Hartford, drowned himself on Monday in order to escape the cruel treatment to which he was subjected by his father. It seems that the latter had long been harsh to this boy, as to others of his family, and that the boy told his mother that he should drown himself. He was again whipped by his father very severely on Sunday morning. On Monday, when he went in bathing with other boys, he told them also of his intention to drown himself, but they thought lightly of his threat, and did not believe, even after his refusal to come out when they did, that he really meant to drown himself. But when they came out, he remained in—deliberately went out into deep water, and himself. But when they came out, he remained is—deliberately went out into deep water, and was drowned.

 $\mathbf{EXTRA}!$

FOURTH EDITION

OUR SPECIAL DESPATCHES FROM PETERSBURG.

FLAG OF TRUCE GRANTED.

REBEL SOLDIERS BLOWN UP ON SATURDAY.

NAME OF THEIR REGIMENT.

A SCARE AT ROCKVILLE. SHENANDOAH VALLEY

THE REBEL TROOPS THERE.

NUMBER TWENTY-EIGHT THOUSAND MOSEBY IN MONTGOMERY CO., MD.

RUMORS OF A FIGHT WITH OUR TROOPS

special to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, August 2.- The boat from the army brings but little news. All has remained quiet since the fight on Saturday. The Rebels at first refused the flag of truce, to care for the dead and wounded who were between the lines of the two armies, firing on all who approached.

Finally they granted one, and all were cared for. The Soldiers in the Captured Fort. A deserter says the 1st South Carolina Regiment was the regiment on duty at the Rebel fort blown up in front of Petersburg. It was formerly of Jenkins' old brigade, and was commanded by Colonel H sgood. At the time of the explosion the regiment numbered but two hundred and fifty men, having been badly cut up in

previous service. A Squad of Rebel Cavalry. Last night at about 8 o'clock some two hunfred Rebel guerillas, supposed to be of Moseby's ommand, made their appearance at a point three miles above Rockville, having crossed the river at Nolan's Ferry.

A Scare at Rockville. Parties living in that vicinity imagining that hese guerillas were the advance guard of a targe invading force, immediately skedaddled, and their reports caused some excitement in this direction. Troops were sent from here last night to intercept the Rebels, but they were nowhere to be found, having returned to the Virginia side of

An orderly came horrying into Headquariers. at a late hour last night from Fort Reno near Tenallytown, and reported that the Robels were advancing in large force in the direction of Tenallytown. Due investigation showed that the report had no foundation whatever,

The Rebet Troops at Charleston. We learn from a well-informed party who lest Charleston a few weeks ago, that Charleston barbor is garrisoned by the following Rabel troops:-Isr South Carolina Artillery, Colonel Rhett; 2d South Carolina Arti ery, Colonel Frederick; 1st South Carolina Infantry, all of the Confederate regular service; also the 32d Georgia, and 48th Mississippt.

From Sherman's Army Advices from General Sherman's army, state there has been no tighting.

Special to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, August 2 - An apparently well informed deserter from Lee's army, who has arrived within our lines, states that the Rebell troops operating in the Shenandoah valley are those of Early's and Breckinridge's commands, Early's troops were the first seat up the valley and on the eve of starting they drew rations for eighteen thousand men. Breckinridge's command, which followed, numbered about ten thousand men. There is no truth, he says,

in the report that the raiders have been joined by A. P. Hill's Corps; for, up to Taesday last, Hill's troops were in the intreachments as The published statement that Anderson's and Heath's Divisions were detached from before Petersburg and seat to Richmond to look after General Hancock, leaving only A. P. Hill's Cyrps within the defenses at Petersburg, is also incor rect. Heath's and Anderson's Divisions compose Hill's Corps, and they were in the defenses

of Petersburg at the time of the fighting or Saturday. The report has reached Washington that party of Rebels, supposed to be of Moseby's gang, yesterday captured the Frederick stage and pas sengers, just beyond Clarksburg, in Montgomery county, and later in the day some of our force encountered them in Clarksburg and a fight ensued, the result of which has not been learned.

DESTITUTION AT CHARRESTRUNG. CHAMBERSHORO, August 2 .- We are well sup plied with provisions here at present, and all sur plies should be of a kind that will preserve.

There is great want of clothing and bedding, (Signod), A. K. McCluer, J. A. Evstur, WM. McClellan.

Resignation or a Surgeon-General. Hannissum, August 2.—Surgeon-Generaling has resigned, and Is succeeded by the for mer Assistant-Surgeon General, Joseph A Faiins, of Pittsburg

General King retires with the full confidence and esteem of every member of the State Gov eroment. He will at once resume the practice of his profession at Pittsburg.

The Desolations of War. A correspondent of the Nashville Union, who has explored the region passed over by Sherman's

"From Chattanooga to Marietta there is pre-sented to the eye one vast sheet of misery. The fugitives from ruined villages or deserted field-seck shelter in the mountains. Cities sacked owns burnt, population decimated, are so man evidences of the feavful guilt that rosts upon the chiefs of this most wicked and causeless Rebei lion. All along the roads are great wheat-floid in which no sickle will enter; crops sufficient t feed all New England are to be lost for want of

"The owners have been driven into the Rebe army by a merciless conscription, and the black have been sent further South. I saw enough o this country to get a most vivid and painful im pression of the horrors of war. *This is a beau pression of the horrors of war. 'This is a beautiful country,' exclaimed a friend, as his eyes
for the first time looked upon the gentle un
dulations of the valleys, terminating in
the windings of the rivers, flanked by the
majestic barriers of the mountains. The entire
country, in almost every rood of it, is a battlefield, trouden over by both armies. In every town
the more public buildings and the more conspicuous residences have been devoured by fire or
riddled with shot and shell. Used as beaudquarters, or for Rebel commissary stores, or occupied
by prominent Rebels, such buildings have become
singled out for destruction. In some instances
churches have not escaped. They have been
stripped for firewood or converted into barracks
and hospitals. In the towns one is struck with
the abactics of roung men and men is middle life.
Fences are demolished, and here and there a
lordly mansion stands an unsightly ruin." DEATH OF JOHN GRIGG, ENQ.

We regret to announce the decease of Joun GRIGO, Esq., which occurred about noon today at his residence, in West Walnut street. He was apparently in good health, but was seized this morning with apoplexy, which terminated fatally, notwithstanding every effort of medical skill.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE LATE CAPTAIN ELLIOTT .- At one o'clock, this afternoon, the remains of the late Captain Phomas H. E liott, of General Geary's staff, were laid in state in Independence Hall, where they were visited by a large number of the friends of

The body was in an air-tight coffin with glass face, and covered with the American dag. The sword of the deceased and the steel engraving were placed on the lid of the coffin. Members of the 28th and 29th Fennsylvania Regiments noted as the guard of bonor.

The Committee appointed at the meeting of the associaves of the deceased reported the following resolutions, which were adopted.—

Wherear, Abroary effects and maker, Carrier Townson.

Provided the work and speed.—
Whereas, A brother officer and sodder, Cantain Thomas I Elliot. A. A. G., has med death upon the cattle-dold stare his heavile spins fast that doly called that and observed his heavile spins fast that doly called that and foreast by his many writing he has ordered himself and to sake a computation and sodder, therefore.

Resolved, That out this sociam day and this solemn occurrent, the gravest rivinds of the knownied Cartain Elliot, as we must cover by responsible their beautiful facilities and say make the cartain facilities and say make the cartain facilities and say make the cartain facilities and will be upon the cartain the sudden, but not unabpoint they assessed. Resolved, That we had it norders as self-design and from the cartain start in the sudden, but not unabpoint the same and the sum of the same and the s

townships and boroughs of Backs county, and the three wards of Philadelphia, under the call of the three wards of Philadelphia, under the call of the President for 500,000 men, issued July 18, 1864. The quota of the whole District is 2863, of these Bucks county is a quired to furnish 1652, the Twenty-second Ward 441, the Pwenty-third Ward 464, and the Twenty-thirk Ward 361.

The respective quotas of the sub-districts of Rinch's county are given below. Credits for about 900 men in the whole district have been allowed—the excess in former calls on the part of Hu its county allowed thus far being about 452. Deducting these credits from the number assigned to each sub-district, the quotas still to be the dare early ascertained. The matter now stands as follows:—

The Dayer.-Last week Provost Marshall

Yardley received the detailed quotae for the

Buckingham.

Doylestown borough.....

Doylestown township..... Haycock Hillown Lower Mahefield Upper Makefield...... Middletown.... Milford..... New Hope borough Newtown berough
Newtown township
Northampton
Nockamixon outhampton...... 3

Total.....1602 Certain townships, however, claim to have put in more men under former calls than they received credit for. These calms are as lows - Milford, 27; Richland, 7; Richtill, Hillitown, 1; Planstead, 7; Socharv, 1; Buck-inglam, 2; Bensalem, 3. Total, 75. A statement of these cia ms has been few arded to head-quarters at Washington, and when they are allowed ciedlt will be given to the districts coacerned accordingly.

CONFIDENCE GAME.-This morning a green individual from Chester county was swindled out of \$20 in the following manner;-Upon ring in the city, he was me fly a sharper, who extended to him many courtesies. The country msn accompanied his new-made acquaintage to the neighborhood of Third and Ches on streets to the neighborhood of Tairi and Ches at streets and, during the walk, entaged in conversation as though they were old irl-hos. Upon arriving at this point, the sharper suddenly recollected that he had a hill to pay, but had left his purse at home. He requested his companion to long him the money, and as they were both going the same way, he would pay him as soon as he arrived at his residence, but a few squares distant. The money was honded a long and the sharper. The money was hinded over, and the sharper went into a building. Staying rather long the countryman thought he would go in and see what setained him. Upon entering, he found that the sharper had pass of through the building and taken his departure through a back entrance

ELEPTOMANIA.-This is a new word, the vulgameaning of which is stealing. In England it is in quite common asc, and is applied to the people of good standing who have a manis for taking things which do not belong to them. It has been arrached to some extent here, or something very like it, baritancy call d by that name. Only a few days since a lady of very respectable connections was arrested moon the charge. Her hasband appeared, and stated that notwithstanding she had full and plenty as home, yet she would indule in this evil habit.

THE ONE HUNDREDTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUN rmans.—The following is a list of the casualties in the 160th Pennsylvania Volunteers, Bartlett's Brigade, of Ledlie's Division, during the recent storming of Petersburg :-

Captain W. C. Oliver, Co. B. Lieutenant B. C. Craven, o. K. killed. Major Thomas G. Hounton, in command, wounded and private: Administrative Leasure, son of the Colonel, prisoner, additions slightly woulded.

Canada Norman Maxwell, S. F. Captain Marsetters, b. M. Lieu smart Hammond, Co. B., woulded, Private John M. Camon, of Philadelphia, arreage.

THE CROPS .- Siles of the new crop of cats, thirty pounds to the bushel, have been made at eighty cents per bushel in this city. The young eighty cents per bushel in this city. The young clover in wheat and mowing fields has suffered sever it from the drought. Some farmers will plough up their wheat-stabble for corn next spring. The late shower was very beneficial to corn and potatocs, and ploughs have already been started in many fields before the ground dries up again. A rather pour crop of corn is auticipated, but on the whole farmers are peetly well satisfied.

well satisfied. DARING THIEVES .- A gentleman, in company with some friends, paid a visit yesterday afternoon, to Belmont Cottage, near the Columbia Bridge. While engaged in conversation, a woman scated herself beside him, and succeeded in picking his nerveit beside him, and succeeded in pisking his pocket of a watch and chain. He was complianing of his loss, when three men, accomplicas of the thief, came up and asked him if he intended to charge the female with the theft. He made no reply; whereupon they fell on him and best him in a most shocking manner, inflicting some serious wounds in his head and face.

DROWNED .- This morning, the body of a boy. iged about aixteen years, who was drowned in the Spring Garden Water Works, was recovered and the Coroner notified to hold an inquest. He was swimming at the time, which is in direct riolation of the law, as no swimmers are allowed in this locality, the place being too public.

A man was also drowned at the same place on Sunday last. THE COUNCIL TROOP .- The company of mounte

men raised at the expense of the city of Philadel phia, and placed under the command of Captain Robert Evans, are now employed as scouts, and doing duty at Gettysburg and Emmettaburg. The men are all well and have done valuable service, having captured a large number of REPORTED MURDER .- A rumor was current last night that a man had been murdered near

the Navy Yard. The story originated from the fact that a civilian and a sallor got into a diffi-culty, during which the former struck the latter a blow, rendering him senseless. THE POLICE.-This morning the Lieutenants of the several Police Districts did not make their

RECRUITING.-This morning, warrants were drawn by the Mayor for the payment of the city bounty of \$250 to 32 three years' recruits.

WARD BOUNTY FUND MEUTING .- An adjourned

meeting of the delegates representing the Ward Bounty Fund was held last evening. The report of the quota of the Second District was then read. It is as follows:

Mr. Philip H. Lotts, Secretary, said that the port of he Third District would not be ready after Thursday.

The quota of the Eighteenth Ward was reported at 382.

Mr. E. S. Miller then offered the following MI. E. S. Miller then Observe the following refer of resolutions:—

Resolved, That we recommend to the Committee of each was a to produce at once tre appointment of a competent matering bearemant, whose fraides shall be a firm Ward, and repute thin to record only residence of each Ward. Resulved, That it is the duty of each Ward Committee to raise moves to resident the uncertainty file.

that the Chair appoint a City Recruiting Consdries Committee to rander the affects of the mustering itemants afficient. General, To at the Union Leasure, Corn Exchange, Coal, schlasses, and other associations devirupe of funning therete, he required to local in the companies that is allowed for material for such regiments, and to direct their

test. That the Ward Committees of the City Com-

The subject was con inued at length. It was contrally discussed, many delegates opposing the first recolution, and desiring it stricaen out. The Convention at length adjurated to this evening.
The Water Works.—This morning the water in the Schuylkill was so low that only three of the twelve wheels in the engine-house could be run. Although there was no scarcity of water,

yet there was a much less quantity in the several asins than upon ordinary occasions. The measurement of the several reservoirs, as taken this morning, exhibited that the Pairmount Basin contained thereen feet of water; Kansingon Works, eleven feet ten inches; Corinthian venue, twesty seven feet five inches; Spring Garden, lifteen leet eight inches. This shows that the Fairmount basin is down

eighteen inches, Corinthian avenue thirteen inches, Kensington eighs inches, and Spring Gar-den Works eight inches. The Pairmount basin for Worse eight homes. The Farmount own a capable of holding twenty-seven millions gations of water, Kensington eight millions, Carinthian avenue forty millions, and Spring Garden than avenue array inilions, and Spring Garden hasin sine inilions.

The improvement to the Delaware works is progressing rapidly. One pier is now in position, while another is being frained. The supply of water from these works, awing to the great attention paid them by the Chief Engineer, is much before than usual. During the present season necomplaints have thus far been maked in complaints have thus far been made of the scarcity or impurity of the water. During these excessive warm days our citizens should not allow any waste water to run. The law which

prohibits the washing of parements between the hours of 7 A.M. and 7 P.M. will be enforced until the first of October. PROPESSOR SAUNDERS ON RAISING THE PHILA-DELPHIA QUOTA .- The undersigned respectfully recommends that the citizens of each Ward commence with the greatest despatch and enthadasm raising a company of one year's men, under efficient officers, either of their own independent selection, or of its adoption at the instance of some organization engaged in raising a regiment. Every ward, by carnest action, can soon fid its company to its own credit on he more than two thousand redunteers. An efficient Ward can raise more

THE WEST GULF SQUADRON,-The United States supply steamer Bermada, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant J. W. Smith commanding, will sail from the I hiladelphia Navy Yard on Thursday. 11th instant, for the West Guf Squatron. on, can have them taken free or charge, by hav-beg them on board prior to the day or sailing. HONORARY CERTIFICATES.-The local Provo-t Mursha's have now in their hands honceary corof the United States. They have just been maned by the Government.

chuse its Volunteer, numbering 913 men, will arrive at the foor of Washington street whirf this afternoon at 4 o'clock, and will be entertained at the Saloons before proceeding sinch. AWAITING THIAL.-The Camden juil contains hout twenty persons who are waiting trial on

harges of various character. THE CHAMBERSHUNG BANK .- A letter from George R. Messersmith, Cashier of the Chambersburg Bank, to Jay Cooke & Co., states that all the books and effects of the bank were safely. removed. The bank loses nothing but the building, and the walls of this yet stind, and its bush ness will soon move on in its acrust med way The circulation is purchased by the brokers on the same terms as that of Harrisburg Lebanon, and other first class country hasks. The Chain eraburg Bank is one of our strongest and bes

managed institutions. MATTHESSES -Spring, hair, and busk mattres ses made to order, and old mattresses made nver

again, at W. Henry Patten's West End aphol-stery store, No. 1408 Chesnut street. WE HAVE BY PAR the largest stock and best assortment of Clothing in Philadelphia, comprising all desirable styles of goods, from medium price to superfine. Every one can be accurately fitted at once from our stock, whatever be his size or proportions, in garments e put in all respects to work made to measure, at much fower prices. For those who prefer, we have also a complete assortment of piece goods, which will be made up to measure in a rule annually will be made up to measure in a rule annually. will be made up to measure in a style sampasses by none.

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

Towns Hall, No. 515 Market street.

TUESDAY, August 2.-Business of all kinds is such depressed, owing in a measure as the exessive heat of the past few days. Quercitren Bark is scarce, and No. 1 is limited

t 850 H'ton. Small sales of Cotton at \$1.63@16s for midilings, at which it is held firm. In Sceds there is but fittle doing. Small sales of Clover at Shicolo Ho Gi lbs. ; a des of Timothy

at \$5, and Faxwood a \$3@3.65, but transactions have been unimportant. Provisions are very quiet but firm. There is very little doing in Flour, which is ield at yesterday's figures; only about 400 barrels Jenny Lind, extra family, were taken upon terms not made public. To the trade small sales

were made at \$9@925 for superfine; \$9371@

75 for extras; \$10@11:00 for extra family. Nothing doing in Rye Flour or Corn Meal. Wheat continues in steady demand, with fur her sales of 4@5000 bushels good old red at \$250 4f" bush , \$2.55 for new Pennsylvania, and \$2.626 2:65 for Delaware; white ranges from \$2:600 2-75. For new Rye S1 75 Hr bush, is asked, unfor old \$1-80. Corn is to better demand; sales o 3000 bushels yellow, atloat, at \$1.73, and about 1000 bushels do., in store, at \$1.75. No change

in prices of Oats. Whisky is held with more firmness; small sale of Pennsylvania and Ohio barrels at \$1-80.

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Stannehlp Norman, Baker, 4s hours from Beston, will nobe ship passengers to H. Wilson.

Barque Ses Engle, Howes, 15 days from Orchills, will guanche Thomas Wathon & Sons.

Schr Evoline Langhills, 17 days from Havana, with old from and tobacco to the W. Marnashou & Brog.

Schr Doinnord State, Still, 2 days Trom sittlered, Del. with grain to James Barrett.

Barone Linda, Lindsey, from Matan, as IMPORTATIONS.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE Overez of The Eventus Transmary Tuesday, August 2

The Money Market continues easy, and loan are freely offered at 6 per cent. per annua on call. Best paper is selling at from 74 up to 9 per cent. A despatch from Washington this morning

The receipts for the new 7-30 loan yesterday were \$1,506,800, making a total for four days of \$4,675,950, or over \$1,000,000 per day. Only the bearest points have as yet been heard from, and no report has been received from the West.

The Stock Market consinues dull, but steady, and the sales are limited. Government securities are rather quiet, and prices are less firm; 5-898 sold at 107@a1074; 7-30s are quoted at 108, and 6s of 1881 at from 1964@107. There is very little doing in Railroad shares,

and the market is quiet. Pennsylvania sold at 734. Reading is quoted at 661@684, Catawissa preferred 30%(@10), North Pennsylvania 313/@32, Philadelphia and Eric 33@34, and Long Island at 481@50. Sales of new City 6s were made at 106# and old at 104#. In Bank shares there is very little doing, but

the market is firm 156 was bid for North America, 584 for Furmers' and Mechanics', 56 for Commercial, 38 for Pennsylvania Township 70 for Western, 274 for Manufacturers' and Mo hanics', 55 for Tradesmen's, and 32 for City. There is very little doing in Gold, and the market is steady at the advance, opening at 257; sold

at 2564 at half-past 10; 2574 at 11, and 257 at 12. Hard 200 at Han-part [0] 2074 at 11, and 257 at 12. FBHLADELFHIA STOCK EXCHANGE ALES, AND 2. Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brekers, No. 121 S. Tard. St. BEFORE BOARDS.

160 sh McIlhenny... 551 50 at Boax Off... 185 (10 at Boarder)... 185 65. 70 at Lamberton Off 13 100 at Residue E. R., 684 100 at Blasmorg, 540 78. London Boarder, 540 78. 100 at Blasmorg, 540 78.

Market steady. noon to day, as follows:-

than one company a a time when the Govern-ment reeds men for immediate action. Signed, E D SAUNDERS. The following is a comparative July 23 and 30 :-The most r markable increase for the week to

in the i cm of legal tenders, amounting to \$570.76; over the previous week. The on y items of docrease were loss and due to banks. There is little or oothing doing in City Passenger R droad shares, and prices are nomina TROOPS PASSING THROUGH -The 34 Mores Spruce and Pine. 41

Chemot and Walnut. 604

An h sir et. 24

Race and Vine. 20

bdge yeenne. 20

hidge avenue..... There is not much doing in Goal Off shares, but prices are without any material change. Producing shares are firmly held.

Quotations of the principal Coal and Coal Off stocks at 1 o'clock to day:

at this port to-day :- Crude, 312 bbla.; The following is the statement of business at the United States Assay Office, at New York, for the month ending July 30, 1864.— Deposits of gold—
Foreign color—
Foreign bullion 7,000
United States bullion 180,000

Deposits of gold, including purchases-300 TOOK 3,000 United States bullion (old United States buillon (Lake 2,530 Superior) 1,000

Total deposits, payable in bars. \$134,000 Total deposits, payable in coins 94,000

—The following table compares the expect of specie from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending July 30, and since January 1, 1864, with the corresponding period in the thirteen years since 1852.—

1864.——\$20,018,045 1857.——\$28,216,610 2),533,63 1860......29,718,553 1853......18,584,80 1859......49,396,190,1852..........16,586,60 1858........16,775,719

The exports of specie from San Francisco, from January 1 to July 1, amounted to \$25,903,711, or \$6,236,130 more than during the same period last year. -The Cincinnati Times, July 30, eays :

The Cincinnati Times, July 30, says:

"The discount market has not changed essentially since our last. There is still a fair inquiry for loans from legitimate sources, which is being supplied at field per cent. for first-class signatures, and 10@12 for good mercantile paper. The National and chartered banks are restricted to six per cent, but they are very choice in their selections. The National Banks in this city are now receiving subscriptions to the new 7-30 loan, and the amount subscription to the new 7-30 loan, and the amount subscription to the new 7-30 loan, and the advices from the East lead to the impression that the whole amount put on the market will be taken."

Official Brawings of the tibe og ban dire ald to atmentiquely the